Numb. 516

# The Daily Gazetteer.

Thursday, February 17. 1737.

N°. 514.

WE have lately been entertain'd with an Account of the Conſtitution of *Sweden*; which has been recommended to us, as a perfect Model of a limited Monarchy, but which certainly bears a much nearer Reſemblance to a Commonwealth; for the King ſeems to be conſtituted only for Form's Sake; the States of the Kingdom, having reſerved the whole Legiſlative Power, and in Effect too, the whole Executive Power of the Kingdom to themſelves; for the King can do nothing, but under the Controul and Influence of the Senate, who can oppoſe, over-rule, or do any Act, without his Approbation or Concurrence; for tho' they are in the Nature of the King's Privy Council, yet as he can neither advance any one to that Dignity, nor remove any one from it, let his Conduct and Behaviour be ever ſo diſagreeable or ungrateful to him, they are intirely independent of him, and accountable only to the States or Dyet of the Kingdom.

A Prince therefore of ſo very reſtrained and limited an Authority, as the King of *Sweden* has been repreſented to be, who has only the Title of a King, and not the leaſt Share of the Power, who has hardly a Voice even in his own Council, but in every Thing is to ſubmit to the Determination of a Majority. Such a Prince, I ſay, is more properly a Subject than a Sovereign; and ſuch a Conſtitution, more properly a Republick than a Monarchy; and I think the Lord Mayor of *London*, for the Time being, might, with as much Juſtice and Propriety of Speech, be ſaid to be King of the City.

But to ſhew that there is no eſſential Difference between that Kind of Conſtitution which Mr. *D'Anvers* would recommend to us, and that of a Republick, I will give the Reader an Account of the Government of the united Provinces from Sir *William Temple*, in order to ſet it in Contraſt with the Sailor's Account in the *Craftſman*, of the Government of *Sweden*; and then I will leave it to any indifferent Perſon to judge, if the latter is not, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as much a Republick as the former; and conſequently, if Mr. *D'Anvers* can intend any thing by propoſing the *Swediſh Inſtrument of Aſſurance*, as a Pattern for us to follow, but the introducing a *Commonwealth*; and, indeed, he ſpeaks his Mind ſo very plain, that it is impoſſible to miſtake his Meaning.

'The Seven United Provinces, ſays Sir *William Temple*, chuſe their reſpective Deputies, and ſend them to the *Hague*, for the compoſing of three ſeveral Colleges, called the States General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accompts. The ſovereign Power of this united State, lies effectively in the States General, which uſed at firſt to be convoked on extraordinary Occaſions, by the Council of State; but that ſeldom, in Regard, they uſually conſiſted of above Eight hundred Perſons, whoſe meeting together in one Place, from ſo many ſeveral Parts, gave too great a Shake to the whole Body of the Union; made the Debates long, and ſometimes confuſed; the Reſolutions ſlow, and upon ſudden Occaſions, out of Time. In the Abſence of the States General, the Council of State repreſented their Authority, and executed their Reſolutions, and judged of the Neceſſity of a new Convocation; till after the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Departure from the Government, the Provincial Eſtates deſired of the General, that they might, by their conſtant, reſpective Deputies, continue their Aſſembly under the Name of States General, which were never after aſſembled but at *Bergen ap Zoom*, for ratifying, with more ſolemn Form and Authority, the Truce concluded with Duke *Albert* and *Spain*.

'Hereupon they firſt framed the ordinary Council, called the States General, which has ever ſince paſſed by that Name, and ſits conſtantly in the Court at the *Hague*, repreſents the Sovereignty of the Union, gives Audiences and Diſpatches to all foreign Miniſters; but yet is, indeed, only a repreſentative of the States General, the Aſſembly whereof are wholly diſuſed.

'The Council of State, the Admiralty, and the Treaſury, are all ſubordinate to this Council; all which, are continued in as near a Reſemblance, as could be, to the ſeveral Councils uſed in the Time, when the Provinces were ſubject to their ſeveral Principalities, or united under one, in the Houſes of *Burgundy* and *Auſtria*; only the ſeveral Deputies (compoſing one Voice) now ſucceeding the ſingle Perſons imployed under the former Governments: And the *Hague*, which was the ancient Seat of the Counts of *Holland*, ſtill continues to be ſo of all theſe Councils; where was the Palace of the former Sovereigns, lodged the Prince of *Orange* as Governor, and received theſe ſeveral Councils, as attending ſtill upon the Sovereignty, repreſented by the States General.

'The Members of all theſe Councils, are placed and changed by the ſeveral Provinces, according to their different or agreeing Cuſtoms. To the States General, every one ſends their Deputies in what Number they pleaſe; ſome two, ſome ten or twelve, which makes no Difference, becauſe all Matters are carried, not by the Votes of Perſons, but Provinces; and all the Deputies from one Province, how few or many ſoever, have one ſingle Vote. The Provinces differ likewiſe in the Time fixed for their Deputation; ſome ſending for a Year, ſome for more, and others for Life. The Provinces of *Holland*, ſend one of their Nobles, who is perpetual; two Deputies choſen out of their eight chief Towns, and one out of North *Holland*; and with theſe, two of their Provincial Council of State, and their Penſioner.

'Neither Stadtholder or Governor, or any Perſon in military Charge, has Seſſion in the States General. Every Province preſides their Week in Turns, and by the moſt qualified Perſon of the Deputies of that Province: He ſits in a Chair with Arms, at the Middle of a long Table, capable of holding about thirty Perſons; for about that Number, this Council is uſually compoſed of. The Greffier, who is in nature of a Secretary, ſits at the lower End of the Table: When a Foreign Miniſter has Audience, he is ſeated at the Middle of this Table, over-againſt the Preſident, who propoſes all Matters in this Aſſembly; makes the Greffier read all Papers; puts the Queſtion; calls the Voices of the Provinces; and forms the Concluſion: Or, if he refuſes to conclude according to the Plurality, he is obliged to reſign his Place to the Preſident of the enſuing Week, who concludes for him.

'This is the Courſe in all Affairs before them, except in Caſes of Peace and War; of Foreign Alliances; of raiſing or coining of Monies, or the Privileges of each Province or Member of the Union. In all which all the Provinces muſt concur, Plurality not being at all weighed or obſerved. This Council is not Sovereign, but only repreſents the Sovereignty; and therefore, tho' Ambaſſadors are both received and ſent in their Name; yet neither are their own choſen, or foreign Miniſters anſwered, nor any of thoſe mentioned Affairs reſolved, without conſulting firſt the States of each Province by their reſpective Deputies, and receiving Orders from them; and in other Important Matters, tho' decided by Plurality, they frequently conſult with the Council of State.

'The Council of State, is compoſed of Deputies from the ſeveral Provinces, but after another Manner than the States General, the Number being fixed. *Gelderland*, ſends two; *Holland*, three; *Zealand* and *Utrecht*, two a Piece; *Freſland*, *Overyſſel* and *Groningen*, each of them one, making in all twelve. They Vote not by Provinces, but by perſonal Voices; and every Deputy preſides by Turns. In this Council, the Governor of the Provinces has Seſſion, and a deciſive Voice; and the Treaſurer General Seſſion, but a Voice only deliberative; yet he has much Credit here, being for Life; and ſo is the Perſon deputed to this Council from the Nobles of *Holland*, and the Deputies of the Province of *Zealand*. The reſt are but for two, three or four Years.

'The Council of State, executes the Reſolution of the States General; conſults and propoſes to them, the moſt expedient Way of raiſing Troops, and levying Monies, as well as the Proportion of both, which they conceive neceſſary in all the Conjunctions and Reſolutions of the State; ſuperintends the Militia, the Fortifications, the Contributions out of Enemies Country, the Forms and Diſpoſal of all Paſſports, and the Affairs, Revenues and Government, of all Places conquer'd ſince the Union; which being gained by the common Arms of this State, depend upon the States General, and not upon any particular Province.

'The Abſoluteneſs of the Senates in each Town, and the Immenſity of the Taxes thro' the whole State, are both of them greater than in many of thoſe Governments, which are eſteemed moſt Arbitrary among their Neighbours.

'This ſtomachful People, who could not endure the leaſt Exerciſe of arbitrary Power or Impoſitions, or the Sight of any foreign Troops under the *Spaniſh* Government; have been ſince inured to all of them in the higheſt Degree, under their own popular Magiſtrates; bridled with hard Laws; terrified with ſevere Executions; environed with foreign Troops, and oppreſs'd with the moſt cruel Hardſhip and variety of Taxes, that was ever known under any Government.

'The Authority of the Princes of *Orange*, tho' intermitted upon the untimely Death of the laſt, and Infancy of this preſent Prince; yet as it muſt be ever acknowledged to have had a moſt eſſential Part, in the firſt Frame of this Government, and in all the Fortunes thereof, during the whole Growth and Progreſs of the State; ſo has it ever preſerved a very ſtrong Root, not only in Six of the Provinces, but even in the general and popular Affections of the Province of *Holland* itſelf, whoſe States have, for theſe laſt Twenty Years, ſo much endeavoured to ſuppreſs or exclude it.

'In the firſt Conſtitution of this Government, after the Revolt from *Spain*, all the Power and Rights of Prince *William* of *Orange*, as Governor of the Provinces, ſeem to have been carefully reſerved. But thoſe which remained inherent in the Sovereign, were devolved upon the Aſſembly of the States General, ſo as in them remained the Power of making Peace and War, and all foreign Alliances, and of raiſing and coining Monies. In the Prince the Command of all Land and Sea Forces, as Captain General and Admiral, and thereby the Diſpoſition of all military Commands; the Power of pardoning the Penalty of Crimes; the chuſing of Magiſtrates upon the Nomination of the Towns; for they preſented Three to the Prince, who elected one out of that Number; originally the States General were convoked by the Council of State, where the Prince had the greateſt Influence: Nor ſince that Change, have the States uſed to reſolve any important Matter, without his Advice. Beſides all this, as the States General repreſented the Sovereignty, ſo did the Prince of *Orange*, the Dignity of this State, by publick Guards, and the Attendance of all military Officers; by the Application of all foreign Miniſters, and all Pretenders at Home; by the Splendor of his Court, and Magnificence of his Expence, ſupported not only by the Penſions and Rights of his ſeveral Charges and Commands, but by a mighty Patrimonial Revenue in Lands, and Sovereign Principalities and Lordſhips, as well in *France*, *Germany* and *Burgundy*, as in the ſeveral Parts of the Seventeen Provinces.

'Upon theſe Foundations, was this State firſt eſtabliſhed, and by theſe Orders maintained, till the Death of the laſt Prince of *Orange*; when by the great Influence of the Province of *Holland* amongſt the reſt, the Authority of the Princes came to be ſhared among the ſeveral Magiſtracies of the State; thoſe of the Cities aſſumed the laſt Nomination of their ſeveral Magiſtrates; the States Provincial, the Diſpoſal of all military Commands in thoſe Troops, which their Share was to pay; and the States General the Command of the Armies, by Officers of their own Appointment, ſubſtituted and changed at their Will. No Power remain'd to pardon what was once condemn'd by Rigour of Law; nor any Perſon to repreſent the Port and Dignity of a Sovereign State; both which could not fail of being ſenſibly miſſed by the People.

I

I ſhall conclude this Account of the Government of the United Provinces, with only one or two Obſervations; the firſt is, that none of theſe popular States ever long preſerve their original Conſtitution; but ſoon change their Form, and fall under the Dominion, if not the Tyranny of a Few. Thus the Sovereign Power of the United Provinces, which lay at firſt in the *States General*, was in a very ſhort time after their Union, transferred to the Deputies of the States; for after the Departure of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, the States General never aſſembled but once, *to ratify with more ſolemn Form and Authority, a Truce concluded with Duke Albert and Spain.*

THE next Obſervation is, that the Authority of the Princes of *Orange*, which Sir *William Temple* ſays, *had a moſt eſſential Part in the firſt Frame of this Government*, did not very long ſurvive that of the States, but fell likewiſe a Sacrifice to the Ambition of a few leading and popular Men, by which Means the whole Conſtitution of this State is now intirely changed from what it originally was, and the moſt eſſential Parts in the firſt Conſtruction of it, utterly deſtroyed, which will always be the Conſequence, where there is not a juſt and equal Mixture of Power among the ſeveral Orders that conſtitute a State, to keep the Balance even between them.

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*Yeſterday a Mail arrived from* Holland.

LETTERS from Genoa ſay, that a Detachment from one of their Gariſons in Corſica, has defeated a conſiderable Party of the Rebels; taken their Leader Priſoner, ſet Fire to ſeveral of their Houſes, and carried off 150 of their Cattle.

The Genoeſe have taken 12 Companies of Griſons into their Pay; which does not look as if they had Hopes of any Foreign Aſſiſtance.

The Count de Fuenclara, who has reſided for many Years at Venice, as Ambaſſador from Spain, is arrived with the ſame Character at Vienna.

'Tis given out there, that the Empreſs is four Months gone with Child.

The Bailiff Frey is returned to Swiſſerland from Paris, (where Sir Luke Schaub ſtill continues) and having made a Report to the Regency of his Succeſs at the French Court, they have reſolved to ſend Deputies to the Marſhal de Bourg, to put an end to all Matters in Diſpute: Mean time the Commerce betwixt the Canton of Baſil and France, remains under a Prohibition.

The King of Pruſſia, who never yet had a publick Miniſter at Venice, has ſent M. de Thoms thither, who was lately the Duke of Saxe Gotha's Miniſter at this Court.

The Pope has declared his Nephew, the Cardinal Corſini, Protector of the Iriſh College, in the room of the late Cardinal Imperiali. 'Tis added, that Celmi, the famous Banker there is dead, worth 150,000 Crowns.

They write from Naples, that as a Coachman was driving out of the Royal Palace, he found the Way ſtopp'd by a Captain, in the Middle of the Street, whom he ſeveral Times deſired to make Room, at which the Officer was ſo affronted, that he can'd him; whereupon the Coachman leap'd off of his Box, and with a Stilletto conceal'd in the Handle of his Whip, he killed him. Upon this, ſome Soldiers, with their Bayonets in their Muskets, ran to apprehend him, but he kept them off with his Whip ſo long, till he found Means to get into a Church; but the ſame was immediately inveſted by a Detachment of the Guards to hinder his Eſcape; and he was afterwards taken out thence and committed to the publick Priſon, becauſe, tho' he killed the Captain, *ſe Defendendo*, yet he is judged not the leſs Guilty of the Crime of *Læſæ Majeſtatis*, becauſe he did it in the Verge of the King's Palace.

The Grand Signior's Nomination of three Plenipotentiaries to treat of a Peace with Ruſſia is confirm'd, with this Addition, that they are to repair, for that Purpoſe, to Soroka in Moldavia, which, 'tis ſaid, will be the Place of the Congreſs.

The Accommodation of the Differences betwixt Spain and Portugal is ſo far advanced, that 'tis ſaid, the 20th of next Month, O. S. is appointed for the Releaſe of the Domeſticks of the Ambaſſadors on both Sides, that have been in Priſons ever ſince the Rupture; and that Plenipotentiaries will alſo ſhortly be declared, for adjuſting the other Articles of Contention.

They write from Stockholm, that the Merchants there, are forming a Scheme for a Company to trade to the Mediterranean and the Levant.

The Account of the Fire of the Czarina's Palace at Petersburg, is no otherwiſe confirm'd, than that it caught hold of the Roof, but was ſoon extinguiſh'd, without much Damage.

## *LONDON.*

They write from Dublin, that Letters Patent have paſſed the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing Mr. Richard Cooper, Cuſtomer, Collector and Receiver of the Ports of Londonderry, Colerain, Ballyſhannon, &c. void by the Death of Robert Allen, junior, Eſq; And that Mr. Robert Scriven, formerly an Apothecary, but lately a noted Merchant, died there laſt Saturday ſe'nnight.

'Tis thought, that the Honourable Buſſy Manſell, Unkle to the Right Hon. the Lord Manſell, will be choſe Member of Parliament for Glamorganſhire, in the room of the Honourable William Talbot, now Lord Henſol.

Yeſterday Gilbert Affleck, Eſq; took his Seat in Parliament for Cambridge Town.

We hear that Governor Evans, Member of Parliament for Queenborough in Kent, is to have one of the vacant Regiments.

By the Death of the late Earl of Orkney, the Title of Counteſs of Orkney deſcends to the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Inchiquin, his Lordſhip's Eldeſt Daughter, purſuant to an Act of Parliament which paſſed ſome time ſince for that Purpoſe; and when her Ladyſhip dies, the Earl of Inchiquin's eldeſt Son will have the Title of Earl of Orkney. The late Earl's Eſtate goes to the Earl of Inchiquin, with one of the fineſt and pleaſanteſt Houſes in England, call'd Cliefden, which was begun by Villiers Duke of Buckingham.

A Treaty of Marriage is on foot between the Rev. Dr. Creſſet, Dean of Hereford, and Miſs Pelham, Daughter of the Hon. Thomas Pelham, Eſq; Senior, Member of Parliament for Lewes in Suſſex.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint George Gould, Eſq; to be a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue, commanded by the Duke of Argyle.

Captain Patterſon is appointed Major of the Royal Train of Artillery, in the room of Major Boſfield, deceaſed.

Laſt Night Thomas Hanmer, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Caſtle Riſing in the County of Norfolk, lay at the Point of Death at his Houſe in New Bond-ſtreet.

This Week upwards of 100 Priſoners, who have laid a long Time for Debt in the Marſhalſea Priſon in Southwark, will be diſcharged from thence by the Executors of the late Mr. Wright of Newington.

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells is very dangerouſly ill at Wells in the County of Somerſet.

We hear that this Day a General Council will be held at St. James's, when his Majeſty will declare the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Laſt Night their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales were at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, and ſaw the Comedy of the Twin Rivals, together with the King and the Miller of Mansfield.

The latter End of next Week the Corpſe of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will be carried out of Town, in order to be interred at Barrington in Glouceſterſhire.

We hear that his Lordſhip has, by his Will, left all his Officers and Servants Mourning.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes has appointed Mr. Parſons to be his Cryer in the Court of Common Pleas.

His Majeſty being recovered from his late Indiſpoſition, will appear in Publick this Day.

On Tueſday laſt his Grace the Duke of Rutland came to Town from his Seat at Belvoir Caſtle in Lincolnſhire, to his Houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet; and Yeſterday he waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was graciouſly received.

Yeſterday the Seſſions begun at the Old Baily, when 25 Priſoners were tried, one whereof was capitally convicted, viz. William Maw, a Soldier, for the Murder of Charles Duboiſe, a Watchman; 14 were caſt for Tranſportation, and 10 Acquitted.

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Bank Stock 150 to 1-4th. India 180. South Sea 102 3-4ths. Old Annuity 112 3-8ths. New ditto, 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 114 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 108. London Aſſurance 14 3-8ths to 1-half. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 9 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 6 l. 7 s. to 8 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 2 l. 14 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 2 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 2 to 3 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. to 15 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 118.


Exciſe-Office, London, Feb. 15, 1736.

By Order of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

*ON Monday the 21ſt of this Inſtant February, will be expoſed to Sale in their Court Room in the Old Jury, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, ſeveral Parcels of Confiſcated Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Waters and Starch, which may be viewed on Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th Inſtant, at the Exciſe Office, and at the Warehouſes near the Cuſtom-houſe, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from 9 to 12 in the Forenoon.*

*Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be delivered at the ſaid Office, on Friday the 18th Inſtant.*

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*This Day is Publiſhed,*

*( In a Neat* POCKET VOLUME *)*

*( Price 2 s. 6 d. )*

THE ENGLISHMAN. Vol. Second and Laſt.

*By Sir* RICHARD STEELE.

Collected from the ſingle Papers, as they were publiſhed in 1715; and printed at the ſole Charge of the late Sir Richard Steele, 1716. Now firſt publiſhed together. With an Original Letter from the late Earl of Mar to his late Majeſty King George I. before his Arrival in England.

——*Ex Me*——*Laborem*
*Fortunam ex aliis*—— VIRG.

Printed for W. Feales, at Rowe's Head, the Corner of Eſſex-ſtreet, over-againſt St. Clement's Church, in the Strand; C. Corbett, at Addiſon's-Head, againſt St. Dunſtan's Church, in Fleet-ſtreet; and W. Warner, at Dryden's Head, next the Roſe Tavern without Temple-Bar.

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*Bow Church-yard, Nov.* 3, 1736.

MR. THOMAS COBB, Printer and Engraver, who married the Widow of the late Mr. JOHN CLUER, at the Maiden-head, the lower End of Bow Church-yard, in Cheapſide, London, having aſſigned and ſold the ſaid Printing-houſe and Buſineſs to his Brother-in-law WILLIAM DICEY;

**This Publick Notice is given,**

That *WILLIAM DICEY*, for Himſelf, and his Son *CLUER DICEY*, being provided with complete Sets of new Types, and all other Materials, carry on, in the moſt expeditious Manner, all Buſineſs, both in the LETTER and ROLLING-PRESS Way.

Alſo Shopkeepers, and others, may there have curiouſly ENGRAVED (as well as Printed) *Sign Plates, Bills of Parcels*, or any other Buſineſs, either in *Wood* or *Copper*.

*Note*, The wholeſale and retale Warehouſe for diſpenſing *Dr. BATEMAN's* PECTORAL DROPS, for the Encouragement and more beneficial Uſe of which Sovereign Chymical Medicine, his MAJESTY hath granted his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, is continued and carried on in London, only by the ſaid WILLIAM DICEY and BENJAMIN OKELL, the Patentee, at the Printing Office in Bow Church-yard aforeſaid: Where all Merchants, for Tranſportation, Shopkeepers, and others, for Sale or charitable Uſe, may be ſupplied, with good Allowance.

*Note alſo*, That ſuch Shopkeepers, &c. as cannot with Convenience be ſerved from London, may have their Orders obeyed, by directing or ſending *To WILLIAM DICEY, at his Warehouſe in NORTHAMPTON*: At both which Places a Book of the Virtues and Uſe of the ſaid DROPS may be had gratis.

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*The* GRAND SPECIFICK *for Cleanſing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.*

A Medicine that hath gain'd ſo much Reputation, for theſe many Years it has been publiſh'd, that not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Caſes has at all hinder'd the juſt Reputation this firſt and only Specifick, for theſe Purpoſes, hath and does obtain, by its moſt noble Effects.

For it may be certainly depended on as abſolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, ſafely and ſpeedily, all the Relicks of ſecret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unskilfully prepared Mercurials, Gleets or Weakneſſes, thro' tedious or ill managed Cures of the Venereal Diſeaſe; or from Self-pollution, immoderate Coition, &c.

Alſo any Weakneſſes of the Veſſels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obſtructions in the Urinary Paſſages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever ſo long ſtanding; which Relicks of Ailments are, in Part, diſcovered by theſe following Symptoms, viz. Weakneſs and Pain in the Back, a Sharpneſs in the Urine, its ſtrong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were floating about in it, and, in ſome, too frequent Occaſion to make it.

This noble Specifick is alſo of ſingular and very extraordinary Uſe and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or even ſmall Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obſtructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with Eaſe and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whoſe Caſe has ſo often been mentioned in this Advertiſement, by a Certificate of his Cure, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an inſupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a ſhort Continuance of it.

It alſo ſtrengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner, all Relaxations of the Veſſels, confirms the Parts, bringing them into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. It is a very pleaſant Medicine, and will be found of unexpected Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reaſon of its being made publick, and to obviate the Ignorance of Pretenders in all the difficult Caſes above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in moſt Caſes, is ſufficient for a perfect Cure, as you will ſee by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-ſhop, the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Poultry.



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